

CUBAN DEBT DISCUSSED.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT PARIS.

SPAIN'S PROPOSITIONS REGARDING CUBAN OBLIGATIONS ANSWERED—MAY SCHEDULE THE VALUE OF THE MAINE.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Joint Peace Commission convened at 2 o'clock and adjourned at 6:10 p. m. to-day. This session was two hours longer than any previous one.

The American reply to the Spanish presentation of Tuesday regarding the Cuban debt was submitted and read. An oral discussion followed, occupying the time until the Commission adjourned, until Monday next.

It is believed that the Spaniards submitted in their construction of the protocol that it was just to consider Spain as having equities fairly dischargeable by the American assumption of Cuban obligations. It is not unlikely that the Americans voiced the conviction that fair equities to the United States, in war expense, were incurred by the United States, and possibly, though not positively, the Americans may schedule the value of the battle-ship Maine as among the expenditures possible of classification against the so-called Cuban debt.

However, it may be considered certain that the Commission have arrived at a point in the negotiations from which henceforth the joint sessions will be occupied by oral discussions as well as by written presentations of propositions. The work is now thoroughly entered upon, though it is not likely that any segment has yet been polished and finished for a place in the final treaty.

The Philippine question has not yet been entered upon. Commander Bradford, U. S. N., who has arrived here from Washington, was examined this morning by the members of the United States Commission relative to the conditions prevailing and the main features of interest in the Philippine Islands, with which the commander is well acquainted.

The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo, will give a breakfast in honor of the Spanish Commission on Saturday, and the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, will give a breakfast on Tuesday, at which M. Camille, the former French Ambassador at Washington, General Wesley Merritt and Commander Bradford will be present.

STANDING BY THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH COMMISSIONS REGARDING THE CUBAN DEBT.

London, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of "The Times" says:

"The peace negotiations are necessarily slow, being conducted less by exchange of words than exchange of notes and statements. Señor Montoro Rios, president of the Spanish Commission, does not understand English. Consequently, the few words exchanged must be interpreted, and even then they are not definitive till committed to paper.

"The Cuban debt question had thus already been laid on the table, and the American Commissioners had already given a peremptory refusal to discuss a principle which had been settled, as they considered, by the peace preliminaries. Faithful to the attitude adopted by them from the outset, they seemed resolved to take their stand on the instructions—rather, as I have already said, the precise and concise orders—which they brought with them, but the Spaniards, on their side, do not think themselves bound to bow with docility to the imperative instructions of another Government.

"They returned to the charge to-day, if I am well informed, urging the generally admitted principle which imposes on conquerors the burdens belonging to the territory conquered either in their own behalf or that of their clients. They insisted that it would be an extraordinary course to saddle Spain, already in so lamentable a financial position, with the Cuban debt, while surrendering to the victor the security with which it should be paid.

"They remarked, according to my information, that if they had asked the United States for permission to raise interest out of the customs revenues they would naturally have met with a refusal. How, then, can they be asked to leave to the victor the pledge allowing payment of interest and yet retain the burden of the debt? They observed, moreover, that, as Cuba is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, the United States will thus be able to pass the only barrier which they had hitherto been unable to cross at will, and that it is worth some sacrifice.

"Hence the Spanish Commissioners insist, in the name of recognized international law, that the debt should not rest solely on Spanish shoulders. It is impossible to foretell the American reply, but it is not likely that Mr. Day and his colleagues will yield. An idea is afloat—and he is warmly advocated by the friends of peace and justice—that the interest should be reduced to 2½ per cent, or even to 2 per cent, and jointly guaranteed by the Spaniards and the future rulers of Cuba, each thus bearing only a very slight burden and the bondholders being protected from loss on their investment. This last information does not emanate either from Spaniards or Americans, but there is an intention of backing it so as to give it some chance of success."

ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS TO BLANCO.

TO TURN OVER NO MORE TERRITORY IN CUBA UNTIL A TREATY HAS BEEN SIGNED.

Bayonne, France, Oct. 14.—According to advices received from Madrid, a rigorous censorship has been revived there since yesterday.

Señor Sagasta and his colleagues are said to be greatly concerned regarding the demands of the United States Government, which they assert, not only refuses to assume any of Spain's colonial debts, but wants to take the heavy artillery in Cuba and the floating dock recently sent to Havana.

BLANCO MAY BE RECALLED.

Madrid, Oct. 14.—The "Liberal" to-day says it is believed in official circles that Captain-General Blanco will return to Spain at an early date, and the paper adds that "Blanco will not be the last Spaniard to exercise the supreme command in Cuba, for it is known that his relations with the Government are strained."

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN AT MONACO.

London, Oct. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily News" says:

"The body of a man named Erard, from Baltimore, was found at Condamine, near Monaco, on Sunday. He had blown his brains out with a revolver. In one of his pockets was a note saying that he had lost everything at roulette."

SON TO THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

London, Oct. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York City, gave birth to a son yesterday. Mother and child are doing well, according to the latest reports from the attending physicians.

PLOTTED TO KILL THE KAISER

ARREST OF NINE ITALIAN ANARCHISTS AT ALEXANDRIA—THEIR PLAN OF MURDER.

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian Anarchists since last evening and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Saviour at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a cafékeeper, a well-known Anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire-wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets.

This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian Consul-General at Cairo that two Anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested cafékeeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing to-day from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the Anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abdin, at Cairo, while Emperor William and the Khedive were there.

When the Kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the Anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

The liveliest satisfaction is felt over the smart captures, and the German Consulate has expressed its warmest thanks.

The two Cairo Anarchists who started for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

DEALING WITH CUBAN PROBLEMS.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION NOT YET REACHED BY THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Peace Commissioners at Paris are still dealing with propositions relating to Cuba, but have not yet taken up the subject of the future of the Philippines. From an insistence on the strictest construction of the articles of the protocol the Spanish Commissioners have swung to the opposite extreme, and are now looking for amelioration of conditions therein laid down, on the ground that the agreement was hastily drawn and under great pressure.

There is an evident wish on their part to associate Cuba and the Philippines in their final disposition, which may explain the last application of the Spanish Military Commissioners for an extension of the time allowed for the evacuation of Cuba. This application will be duly considered, but nevertheless this Government will insist that administration of Cuba be relinquished by the Spanish officials on December 1, even if the Spanish troops have not all been embarked for return to Spain.

SLOWLY EVACUATING CUBA.

BY THE END OF THIS MONTH SPANIARDS WILL BE OUT OF HALF THE ISLAND.

Havana, Oct. 14.—The Spanish Military Commission to-day delivered an official note to the American Commissioners, giving the number of the Spanish troops shipped hence to Spain up to the present at 6,617, not including those who go by the transports Montserrat and Miguel Gallart, which will take 2,000 additional men. In addition, it was announced that transports to carry the entire garrisons of Gibara, Holguin and other places in those districts, will leave on October 20, October 24, October 26 and October 30. After they have sailed, it is pointed out, half the island of Cuba will have been entirely evacuated.

General Luque, the commander of the Spanish troops at Holguin, has assured the Commissioners that if the American troops happen to arrive at the end of the month at eastern ports, before they are completely evacuated, the Spanish forces remaining at those points will be camped in separate places.

Colonel Clous and Captain Hart at 10 o'clock this morning delivered to General Parrado three notes from the United States Commission. They referred to the valuation of the fortifications.

THE ATTITUDE OF GARCIA.

DENIAL THAT HE HAS ACCEPTED A POST IN CUBA UNDER AMERICAN AUTHORITY.

Havana, Oct. 14.—The aide-de-camp and secretary of General Calixto Garcia, Cosme de la Torre, is quoted in an interview yesterday as saying that the General has not accepted any post from General Lawton or the other American officials, that it is not true he is making a tour of the eastern part of Cuba, advising the disbanding of the Cuban army, and that there is no truth in the statement that Garcia is going to the United States for the purpose of endeavoring to raise a loan, which he has no authority to do.

The aide-de-camp and secretary further asserted that Garcia has not denied the legality of the actual Revolutionary Government of Cuba, nor has he accepted the supremacy of the United States. But it appears Garcia has unofficially expressed the opinion that the present Cuban Government, owing to lack of members and personnel, could not be considered legal, as a quorum was impossible, and therefore its actions are unconstitutional.

General Garcia, it seems from what his secretary says, in all questions of authority at the present moment, only recognizes the General-in-Chief of the Cuban army, though he recognizes the "transitory government of the United States as a consequence of intervention," and, being commanded by the Revolutionary Government to accept it and to co-operate with the American Army at Santiago, he obeyed orders.

Further, General Garcia is alleged to advocate the "closing" of the island, forbidding Spaniards and Cubans on the island, forgetting the fact and uniting in every effort looking to the establishment of independence.

These statements are considered among the Spaniards here as indicating Garcia's real attitude toward the United States and the future of Cuba.

LIEUTENANT PULLEN DEAD.

Havana, Oct. 14.—Lieutenant Pullen, of the transport Resolute, died of yellow fever at the Tortugas Islands.

M. Dalbey, stenographer to the American Commission, was removed to-day from the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, the headquarters of the American Military Commission, to the Quinta del Rey Hospital, suffering from malarial fever.

Lieutenant Frederick H. Pullen, whose death at the Tortugas from yellow fever is announced, was from New-Jersey. He was attached to the transport Resolute, and contracted the fever at Havana, where the Resolute was stationed for the use of the American Evacuation Commission. His roommate, Major Reche, of the army, an attaché of the Commission, died of yellow fever at Havana a few days ago, and when Lieutenant Pullen showed symptoms of the disease, the Resolute was ordered to the Tortugas quarantine station.

Lieutenant Pullen held the commission of a Lieutenant, junior grade. He was appointed to the naval service on May 21.

REBELLION AGAINST AGUINALDO.

THE WOULD-BE DICTATOR OF THE PHILIPPINES HAS TROUBLE ON HIS HANDS.

Manila, Oct. 14.—A rumor here says that Macabulos, chief of the five Northern provinces of the Philippine Islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo, and that hard fighting has already taken place between the opposing factions.

It is also reported here that General Rios, the Spanish commander at Iloilo, has sent emissaries from that place to undermine Aguinaldo's influence and induce the natives to demand that Spain retain the Philippine Islands.

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of the Morley & Wright. Merchant, at No. 200, Broadway, doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices. Adv.

ALLEGED PLOT IN FRANCE.

MILITARY CONSPIRACY TO OVERTURN THE GOVERNMENT DISCOVERED.

PROMINENT OFFICERS OF THE ARMY INVOLVED—REPORTS AND DENIALS IN THE PRESS—A VAGUE SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris, Oct. 14.—It was announced here this morning that a military plot against the Government had been discovered. The "Rappel," the "Aurore" and the "Petite République Française" publish almost identical stories on the subject. It appears that the plot was discovered by a General holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on Saturday during the absence of the Minister of War, General Chanot. It further appears that when the Government was warned of the plot the Ministers were not surprised, having already obtained information regarding the conspiracy.

The "Matin" says the plot was not in favor of one of the pretenders to the throne of France who has been talked about for some time, but was only for the purpose of changing certain officials of the Government without touching the President.

The Premier, M. Brisson, was among those who were not surprised when told of the plot. He promised to take action in the matter.

It is rumored this afternoon that the conspiracy involved Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a colonel of Russian Lancers, and in whose favor his elder brother, Prince Victor Bonaparte, recently resigned the leadership of the Imperialist party. It is added that certain political personages handed the Premier important documents, including a cipher dispatch compromising certain military men.

The Minister of War has cancelled his intended absence from Paris.

The "Liberte" asserts that the military men alleged to have been concerned in the conspiracy are Generals Boisdeffre and Pellieux. Attempts, it is added, were also made to compromise General Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, who for a short time was Minister of War, but it appears that the present Minister of War, General Chanot, refused to countenance them.

According to the "Jour," the rumor of the plot arose from a forged letter, purporting to have been sent by General Boisdeffre to General Zurlinden, containing the words:

"Let us be ready for Saturday."

The semi-official "Temps" this evening minimizes the affair and says the officials of the Ministry of War formally deny that a plot existed.

The "Temps" suggests that misinterpretation was placed on some of the numerous dispatches now being exchanged between the different garrisons in connection with the present movements of troops, which led to strange reports of plots.

A long and vague semi-official statement appeared this evening suggesting various possible motives—such as Dreyfusite intrigues or an attempt by the Socialists to frighten the Government into dispersing the troops that now prevent the success of the strike—to explain the rumors of a military conspiracy.

The mysterious allusions, however, and the absence of any straightforward denial tend to encourage the belief that there must be some ground for rumors, especially as the statement mentions the telegrams alleged to have been sent by a French general to Prince Napoleon, which, it says, it is "difficult to believe possible in view of the control exercised by the telegraph authorities."

ARMY MADDENED BY CRITICISM.

DANGER OF TENSION OF THE MILITARY MINDS IN PARIS.

London, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of "The Times" says:

"It is impossible to obtain clear proofs of the existence of a plot, I believe, however, that the idea of some act of force haunts certain military minds. Maddened and stung by violent criticisms of the army arising out of the Dreyfus affair, they are especially irritated at the attitude of the civilians in claiming to interfere in the detention of Colonel Picquart, for which the entire military authority is responsible.

"Looking to the excited state of men's minds at the present time of conflict between the military and civil authorities, it is only surprising that such alarms are not more frequent."

DANGER IN THE SITUATION.

A MILITARY REVOLUTION WOULD SEVERELY STRAIN RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 14.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well-informed quarters here as being more serious than at any time since the Commune. "The St. James's Gazette" this afternoon says:

"A military revolution, however peaceful, which replaces the Brisson Cabinet with the nominees of the generals would imperil the relations between England and France almost to the breaking point. The semi-official and partly inspired Paris papers are still pretending that negotiations are proceeding between the two Governments, and France believes it, although everybody in England knows the statement to be ridiculous. Even supposing Major Marchand is unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda, the difficulties with France will in no way end, behind it lies the whole question of the Bahr el Ghazal, the richest prize in the Soudan."

BEARS A REPORT FROM MARCHAND.

A MESSENGER FROM THE FRENCH EXPLORER PROCEEDING DOWN THE NILE.

Cairo, Oct. 14.—A steamer having on board an officer belonging to the French force under the command of Major Marchand, now at Fashoda, on the Nile, has arrived at Khartoum. This officer is the bearer of the report sent by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, by courtesy of the British Government, over the Anglo-Egyptian lines of communication. It is presumed the officer will proceed to Cairo in order to be able to use the official cipher of the French Consulate here for transmitting the report to Paris.

ABYSSINIA WITH FRANCE.

Rome, Oct. 15.—The "Italia" says this morning: "France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair."

DECLINED TO GO ON STRIKE.

GENERAL ORDER OF A UNION COMMITTEE IN PARIS IGNORED BY RAILWAY MEN.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Railroad Workers' Union posted placards ordering a strike to-day, urging the strikers to refrain from violence and informing the public that if danger threatens the country the strikers will immediately return to their posts. This strike was to include the Algerian Provinces.

In spite of the placarding the threatened general strike did not take place. The workmen stopped to read the placards announcing the strike, but there was no disorder. Nearly all the laborers are at work, and the railroad service is uninterrupted, the railroad men having apparently ignored the decision of the Committee representing them.

Rockwood's Photographs are charming Christmas presents. Avoid the holiday rush. 140 Broadway. Adv.

WRECKED OFF THE LIZARD.

THE STEAMER MOHEGAN FOUNDERS, WITH HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

HEROIC WORK OF LIFE-SAVERS—BODIES WASHING ASHORE—TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE WERE ON THE VESSEL.

London, Oct. 14.—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, which left London for New-York yesterday with fifty passengers and a crew of one hundred and fifty, is ashore off the Lizard, between The Manacles and The Lowlands.

A coastguard message reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind after her machinery was disabled.

All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none were able to approach the vessel.

A lifeboat has landed thirty of the Mohegan's passengers and returned for more. One woman died after she was brought ashore.

It is reported that the position of the Mohegan is serious, and that assistance is urgently needed.

Another account says: "Bodies are washing ashore, one being of a woman, lashed to a plank, with both legs severed."

Particulars as to the disaster are difficult to obtain.

It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high. Lifeboats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore. Another lifeboat saved six persons.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship placed there, but it failed.

THIRTY-ONE SAVED OF TWO HUNDRED.

London, Oct. 15, 3:30 a. m.—According to a dispatch just received from Falmouth, out of the two hundred persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan only thirty-one have been saved.

BE SURE TO REGISTER TODAY!

DANGER IN DELAY—THE POLLING PLACES OPEN IN EVERY DISTRICT FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

If you did not register yesterday, register to-day!

This is the second day of registration in preparation for the election on November 8, and there are only two more days in which citizens can make sure of their right to vote at the election. Those days are Friday and Saturday of next week.

There is a polling place in every election district of the city, at which the registry books are kept open by the inspectors of election from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. on each day of registration. No citizen can vote unless he has been registered.

At the time of registration every voter has the opportunity to enroll as a member of the party of his choice, and thus gain the right to vote at the primary elections next year. The managers of Republican organizations are making an appeal to all Republicans to enroll at the time of registration. The appeal is in this form:

"Under the new Primary Law the inspectors of election must ask you two questions after you have registered:

"Do you desire to enroll for the purpose of participating in the primary election of any party? If you answer this question in the affirmative, you will be asked:

"Second—'With what political party do you wish to enroll?'"

If you elect to act with any party, your declaration will entitle you to participate in all the primaries of that party during the ensuing year. Your statement of party affiliation is entered on the list of the names of such party for State and National offices. You are allowed to retain your absolute independence in municipal elections.

All those who have enrolled heretofore must re-enroll or they cannot participate in the coming primary elections. Heretofore taken care of by the Primary Law, the law provides that a new enrollment take place each year on registration days. It is your duty now to enroll or you will be ineligible to vote in the primaries. All citizens would enroll and attend the primaries the standard of candidates for public office would be elevated. Therefore, urge you to comply with the provisions of this wise and liberal Primary Law by enrolling when you register.

POLICE BOARD REPLIES TO M'CULLAGH.

DECLINES TO DESIGNATE A SPECIAL PLACE FOR THE DETENTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY HIS DEPUTIES.

The Police Commissioners yesterday sent the following letter to ex-Chief M'Cullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections:

Sir: At a meeting of the Police Board held this day, the following proceedings were had:

The Board, having been received by the Board from John M'Cullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, dated October 16, in which he states that "in order primarily to carry out the provisions of Chapter 676 of the laws of 1898, I shall require a place of detention for any person or persons who may be arrested by myself or deputies at the time when the courts are not open for their arraignment for a violation or attempted violation of the election law or of the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elector's franchise, at which such person or persons so arrested may be detained until the said courts shall be opened for their arraignment before a Magistrate. In order to secure such place or places of detention, I shall require you to designate places for the detention of persons so arrested, and I respectfully request that your honorable Board shall take such action in the matter as will meet the emergency."

In reply to such communication the Police Board desires to state that they find no provision of law which requires or authorizes them to designate places for detention of persons arrested for crime other than the provisions of the charter, and that they have no authority to designate places for the detention of any particular person or persons arrested for crime, but would state that under their understanding of the law any citizen has the same right to arrest for a violation of the law as a member of the uniformed police force has, and when he makes such arrests and delivers the person so arrested to the place so provided, as a station-house by the Police Department, it is the duty of such Department to receive the person so arrested, upon the facts being submitted showing that the person so arrested is a citizen or officer, and that he has been committed, and the State Superintendent or his deputies would have, therefore, the same right as a citizen or officer would have in making such arrests, and that to end I respectfully request that your honorable Board shall take such action in the matter as will meet the emergency."

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SNOW FALL IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Snow fell in this city for over an hour last night.

The early morning snow was the first of the season, and the early in twenty-six years. A gale accompanied the snowfall, making navigation on Lake Michigan impossible.

REGISTRATION NOT HEAVY.

RAIN KEEPS MANY VOTERS FROM THE POLLING-PLACES.

SUPERINTENDENT M'CULLAGH AND HIS DEPUTIES HAVE A BUSY DAY—THE ARRESTS MADE.

The registration in the city yesterday, the first day of registration for the election on November 8, was not heavy, the rain keeping many voters away from the polling-places. Many of the voters who did register failed to enroll as members of a political party, either through ignorance of the Primary Election law or a desire to avoid the trouble of answering the questions necessary in case of enrollment. Many vacancies among the inspectors of election had to be filled before all the registry boards could organize for work yesterday morning. About two hundred such vacancies were filled before noon, the inspectors being appointed at the Bureau of Elections, at Police Headquarters.

John M'Cullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections in the Metropolitan District, and his seven hundred deputies, had a busy day watching for cases of illegal registration. In the Eighth Assembly District, known as the Lodging-House District, the registration was light. This district takes in the Bowery. In this district M'Cullagh's men were thickest, and kept strict watch on every applicant for registration. It was in this district that the first arrest was made.

Morris Diontag, one of M'Cullagh's deputies, arrested Henry Webber, of No. 23 Livingston-st. The registration place was at No. 26 Delancey-st. Webber admitted that his father had not been naturalized, and that he himself had not taken out papers, but he registered at the same place last year and voted at the election. Diontag turned Webber over to a policeman and afterward communicated with Superintendent M'Cullagh, who advised him to have Webber arraigned before the Magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court. Superintendent M'Cullagh received word at noon that Webber had been discharged by Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Police Court.

The second arrest yesterday was made by Deputy N. J. Feldman, at the Thirtieth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. Feldman placed under arrest Morris Hyams, one of the inspectors of election, on the ground that Hyams lived at No. 123 Allen-st., and registered from No. 102 Allen-st., which is in another district. Hyams said that he had for the last seven years registered and voted in the district, having hired a room at No. 102 Allen-st. for the purpose of giving him that right a few months before the elections. Hyams was handed over to a policeman, taken to the Essex Market Police Court and paroled.

Superintendent M'Cullagh ascertained in the afternoon that Webber, the first man arrested, was an inspector of elections. He said that in order to get the appointment he must have made a false statement at Police Headquarters and was therefore guilty of perjury. The false statement was as to his citizenship. Superintendent M'Cullagh said that Magistrate Kudlich was not in possession of all the facts in the case when Webber was arraigned before him. The policeman who took him to the Essex Market Police Court made out a case of misbehavior instead of a felony. At the time Webber was arraigned the arresting deputy was consulting with Mr. M'Cullagh.

An inspector of the Registry Board in the Twenty-first Election District of the IXth Assembly District handed in his resignation to Captain H. C. Halpin, of the West Thirti-seventh-st. station last night, stating as a reason that he felt himself incompetent. The man's name is D. Brandon. His case will be referred to Superintendent Rodenhough of the Bureau of Elections at Police Headquarters.

The law requires that the chairman of each Registration Board shall accompany a policeman to the police station in which the registration place is situated, and hand over the returns to the captain or sergeant in charge and sign a receipt, at the close of each day's registration. In numerous cases, the chairmen in their hurry to get down to the election bureau last night gave the papers either to a policeman or to a citizen to take to the police station. The captains sent out policemen to hunt up these chairmen and bring them to the station. This failure to carry out the election law caused much inconvenience and annoyance to the police.

THE REGISTRATION IN QUEENS.

FEW RETURNS IN, BUT AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR IS INDICATED.

The registration in Queens Borough was unusually heavy in the early part of the day, but after the storm began it dropped off, and in the evening few names were entered. Up to midnight only a few returns had been turned in, as they were being forwarded direct to Police Headquarters. About half of the districts, those in the distant sections of the borough, will not report until morning. The districts in the First Ward, where the registration inspectors refused to fill out the police blanks, saying that there was nothing in the law requiring them to do so.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

Schenectady, Oct. 14.—The number of voters registered to-day, the first registration day, was 63. Last year the number who registered on the first day was 53.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 14.—A rainstorm has prevailed here all day. The registration up to 2:15 showed no increase on the same time in 1897.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Rain fell steadily all day. Voters traveled for the most part in street-cars, and the registration was light.

CHINESE EMPEROR IMPRISONED.

LAST VESTIGE OF HIS POWER GONE—TH